The expenditures are divided thus: Public debt, 394, 388, 400 france; dotations, 5,775,600 fr.; general and extraordinary expenses of the several ministries, 870,868,968 fr.; expenses of public manufactories, collection of duties, &c. 151,094,180 fr.; reimbursements, restitutions, premiums, ac. 80,791,660 f.; making the above total of 1,503,898,861 fr. Under the head of dotations comes the salary of the President—or, in other words, the civil list—but this has merely a temperary arrangement, to last only till such time as the amount shall be definitely fixed (on a much determined of the Sennie. The idget for the year 1858 will be presented to the Corps egislatif at an early day. The receipts for 1852 are calset as follows: Direct taxes, 411,689,780f.; income public domains, 11,970,564f.; forests and fisheries, 40.976,940f.; impost and indirect revenues, 781,361,000f.; divers revenues, 63,746,076f.; special resources from railroad companies, alienation of forests, &c. 139,669,244f .: making a total, as above stated, of 1,449,418,604f. The salaries of the Ministers are to be 100,000f, per year, with the exception of the Minister of War and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, each of whom will receive 130,000f.

"A NEW LAMP FOR SHIPS OF WAR."

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The accompanying paragraph, from a New York pand intelligence of our rivals on the other side of the Atlantic. Economy is all-important in an establishment like that of the British navy; indeed, in our own naval service there is no way in which it can be more usefullied than in the purchase of this very item of arcial light. In the course of a year, on board one of our large frigates, some aftern or twenty barrels of slush is taken from the cooking apparatus, and sold for the purpose of creating the "slush fund." This mone, is explaned in most cases for articles of decoration, &c. for the ship, which, upon her return home, are either thrown aside as belonging to no department, or destroyed in the general crash attendant upon the stripping and laying up of our vessels after long and thresome cruises. If the slush lamp were once introduced in our have, a laying up of our vessels after long and thrasome cruises. If the slush lamp were once introduced in our havy, wast amount of money might be saved to the Govern ment, and the sailors would then enjoy some of the bene-

"Mr. Thompson, surgeon in the British navy, has su mitted a plan to the Commissioners of the Admiralty b "Mr. Thompson, surgeon in the British navy, has submitted a plan to the Commissioners of the Admiralty by which candles and oil may forever be dispensed with, many thousand pounds annually being saved, and yet ten times more light secured to every ship affoat. This is accomplished by a simple and a very ingenious method of using the slush from salt meats, now of no use. The Commons have approved of the invention; and since the order was given by the Admiralty the Impregnable flagship has been lighted from stem to stern on this new plan. The men in each ship, in place of having one dip of thirty-four to the pound, have now a light for six hours equal to sixteen dips, and from which, by the aid of a parabolic reflector, they are enabled to read thirty feet off. This candle-tube may be filled with water, yet it can be instantly expelled, and the light fully maintained. The grease is so locked up that it cannot well escape, so that the lamp may be rolled about the deck."

INTERESTING MEDICAL EXPERIMENT.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN. Our readers have doubtless heard of the fondness of the people of the East for opium, betal nut, and other narcotics, which are used in various forms, by chewing, smoking, &c. One of these substances is the Indian hemp, or canabris indica, of which the inhabitants of India and Upper Egypt are extravagantly fond. The preparation made from it is that the effects of which ALEXANDER DUMAS describes in his novel of "Monte Christo," under the name of "hatchish." It develops nervous sensibility in an extraordinary degree and manner, creating sensations altogether novel, exciting the mental faculties to the most vivid and singular action. Very little of the effects of this strange substance are known otherwise than from the tales of travellers in the East. An experiment was made with it a few days since, by Mr. B. Lament was made with it a few days since, by Mr. B. L. PLACE, druggist, in New Orleans, the result of which he has communicated to the *Picayune*. Physicians, and scientific men generally, will read of this experiment with pleasure. The following is Mr. Laplace's account of it,

in its effects as it is little known to men of science. I speak of the 'Indian hemp,' or canabris indica, which is of general use in Upper Egypt. The better to judge of the possibility of its application to medicinal purposes, I resolved to make an essay with it on my own system and person.

"On Saturday, the 12th instant, Mr. C—— and myself determined to make a scientific experiment with this hatchish, as the Arabs term it, with a view to ascertain how much of it could be taken with impunity, and what were its immediate results. We each took six grains of the preparation, though we thought that must be rather too large a dose; but we were resolved to draw from the experiment every thing that might benefit science, since scientific men have given so little attention to the subject.

"Being of a sanguine temperament, I was the first to feel the effects of the hatchish. There was great weight about the head; then followed irresistible bursts of laughter, during which, however, I was perfectly conscious of all that I was doing, or felt and thought. I was astonished by the crowd of brilliant and novel ideas and fancies that rushed through my brain, returning over and over again. Imagination and perception were developed to their greatest extent. All the principal incidents of my life passed before me like a flash.

"This condition of mind lasted two hours. Dreams and reveries of the most pleasing nature followed this extraordinary tension of the intellectual faculties. Then came a deep, calm sleep, which terminated this singular fit or mental hallacination. In truth, it is impossible for me to describe all the sensations which I experienced during the experiment. They were, however, of the most delicious nature.

"My companion, Mr. C——, was not affected by the dose he took until three hours afterwards. He first felt the most extreme terror, undefinable, and without an object, which was followed by immediate laughter.

"Since the first experiment we have made others, with the same results. I am inclined to think tha

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—We announced a few weeks since that Gen. BLAKE, one of the United States Indian Agents in the West, had gone with a delegation of Seminoles into Florida to induce the remnants of the tribe remaining there to remove beyond the Mississippi. Soon after landing at Tampa, they proceeded on to Callosahatchee, whence they were to advance into the nations. Some apprehensions were felt that they would be put to death by their hostile brothers, but the delegates, says the Wakulla Times, laugh at such predictions. Jumper, who is now acting as principal chief of the nation, Old Abram, and a sister of Billy Bowlegs, are among the delegates. They are confident of being able to induce Billy Bowlegs and Sam Jones to emigrate. As an inducement, Jumper will pledge to Bowlegs that his slaves shall be restored to him, and that he will resign his authority as chief to him as soon as they arrive in the West. It is supposed that Billy's sister will have considerable influence over him. Capt. Jernigan has gone down with a small party to drive the "out-liers" into the nation, or else capture them. It is not his intention to go into the nation with his party. else capture them. It is nation with his party.

A complimentary dinner was given by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, on Monday last, to the gentlemen commissioned to make a survey of that harbor, which commission consists of Prof. A. D. Bacus, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Lieut. C. H. Davis, U.S.N.; Lieut. M. F. Maury, U.S.N.; Lieut. S. N. Maffit, U.S.N.; and Lieut J. D. Kurtz, of the Corps of Engineers. Geo. A. Trenholm, Esq. presided, assisted by Messrs. Henry Gourdin, Col. James Gadsden, E. P. Starr, and William M. Martin.

The wholesale murder of seven persons reported to have taken place in Doddridge county, Virginia, proves to have had no better authority than a rumor for its foundation. The denial of such an atrocity having occurred is made by the editor of the Clarksburg Register, published in Doddridge county, who pronounces the whole story "the greatest humbur of the season."

Ontoin or Serbs.—In an account of the "origin of various plants," which we find in the newspapers, it is stated that "wild oats are found in Northern Africa." They were probably sown by Anthony when Cleopatra was the belle of that

come from Germany." That is true of the "waltz," to but other kinds were imported from Spain and

witzerland.

"Cabbage grows wild in Sicily." If this statement be true, in tailors in that country can afford to be honest.

"Rape seed is a native of Naples." It is a great pity, for a morals of mankind, that it should ever have been natura-

delsewhere.

Postoes come from Peru." We should suppose so, from price which we have to pay for 'em. "Far fetched and dear aght" is an "old saw" which has a plenty of "modern inces."—Boston Post.

WASHINGTON. "Liberty and Union, new and forever, one and

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852

DENCIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Our neighbor of "the Union," unable to counte act the evidence which we have produced from the salculated at the rate of his previous detation, and is public record—showing that the idea of supplying deficiencies in annual appropriation acts by partis appropriation bills, as proposed by the Deficiency Bill now depending in Congress, so far from being any thing new or extraordinary, a device of th present Administration, as represented by the 'Union," and a dangerous precedent which it setting, is as old at least as the first year of the late Democratic Administration-says that he "will examine the journals, and return to the subject again." Very well: we shall have, at his convenience, the benefit of his second thoughts. He will then perhaps let his readers know that during the Administration of President JACKSON, Partial Appropriations, in anticipation of the General Appropriation Bill of each year, were repeatedly made; and that in a single year (1840) of President VAN BUREN'S Administration two Deficiency Bills were passed, one on the 8th of January, and the other on the 18th of December.

When the Editor of the "Union" has set his self right in the matter of fact as to the history of Deficiency Bills, we trust he will also enlighten his readers as to the relative amounts of Annual Expenditure within the last fifteen or twenty years, under the present Administration and under the Democratic Administrations.

Before we place at his disposal and at that of our readers the means of instituting this comparison, we wish to draw their attention to the fact that, of the Expenditures of the Government during the year 1851, more than ten millions of dollars was for extraordinary expenses, accruing at the opening of the present Presidential term, as the result of the recent vast acquisitions of territory by conquest and by treaty, which, when we come to a omparison of the ordinary expenditures between different Administrations, must be deducted from the expenditures of the year 1851, which have been stated by "the Union" at fifty-two millions of dollars, and by others at fifty millions, actually amounting to forty-eight millions; which we have already reduced by the process of analysis to little more than thirty-five millions. The amount of additional annual expenditure, required by the Territorial acquisitions to which we refer, is believed to be nearer twelve millions than ten; but, to avoid cavil, we will take the lowest estimate. Deduct ten millions of dollars from the thirty-five millions and odd hundreds, to which we brought down the expenditure of 1851, and it reduces the payment from the Treasury for the ordinary expenditures of the Government, during the year 1851, to twenty-five millions two hundred thousand dollars.

When our contemporary comes to search the record, he will discover that the average annual expenditure of the four years' Democratic Administration of Mr. VAN BUREN, immediately preceding the Administration of President TYLER, was, for current expenses, twenty-eight millions of dollars; whilst the average annual expense for the preceding twenty years, including (besides the Administrations of Presidents MONROE and JACKSON) that of "I long had the design to seriously occupy myself with researches into the qualities of a substance which is as strange in its effects as it is little known to men of science. I speak of the 'Indian hemp,' or canabris indica, which is of general property of the control of the indian hemp,' or canabris indica, which is of general property of the researches into the qualities of a substance which is as strange in its effects as it is little known to men of science. I speak of the 'Indian hemp,' or canabris indica, which is of general fifteen millions of dollars. Eight years of the Advance state of affairs when the mail left. Of the absolute indica, which is of general property of the possibility of the property of the possibility of the property of the prope ministration of President TYLER and President POLK have intervened, and, with a Whig President, the expenditures of the Government for ordinary pur poses are actually less, by several millions of dol lars, than the average yearly expenditure under the first thoroughly Democratic Administration.

> There is much force in a remark made by the New York "Times" upon the proposition of the "South Carolina" Secessionist to confer the Presidential Office, at the ensuing Election, upon a South Carolinian, and naming for that office a distinguished citizen of that State. The "Times" says, that it would be "willing to see a South Carolina Secessionist in the Presidential chair, so far as any danger of dissolving the Union would be twolved.
> There is a conservative power in that high office which would override all such paltry and partial views as those out of which secession grows. From that great height a Secessionist would see other lines than those which bound his own locality, and other interests than those which had filled his limited vision."

SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION OF GEORGIA. The Democratic Southern Rights Convention of

Georgia met at Milledgeville on Wednesday last. Only forty-five counties, about half the number in the State, were represented in the Convention, which was composed of rather more than one hundred Delegates. D. S. STELL was chosen President.

The principal business for which this Convention ssembled was to appoint Delegates to the Democratic National Convention : and a committee having been appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, it was, on their recommendation, resolved to send forty Delegates to the said Convention. The same committee reported resolutions re-affirming the Baltimore platform of 1844, which were adopted.

The Convention did not venture to express a preference for any candidate for the Presidency, and left its Delegation uninstructed on that point.

The SECRETARY OF STATE returned to this city last evening from his professional visit to New

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .- At our latest dates from England, the small screw-steamer, fitted out by Capt. Bearson, to proceed in search of the missing Arctic expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, was declared ready for sailing. The proposed field of search is east of the meridian of Behring's Straits, towards Keller's discoveries in 1849, Herald Island, and New Siberia. Capt. Beatson takes out autogram letters from the Emperor of Russia, recommending the expedition to the commanders of the Russian outposts at Siberia, and other Muscovite settlements, and desiring them to promote the object in view to the utmost of their power.

It is now reported that the civillist of Louis Napoleon, the President of France, will be eight millions of france, free from the charge of maintaining the royal establishments, which fell upon Louis Pittippe. The civil list of the late King was twelve million of francs. The salary of the Minister Secretaries of State is now to be one hundred thousand francs a year, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War receiving one lundred and thirty thou-sand france a year from having more frais de representa-

THE SEVENTH CENSUS.

We observed in the Union of Wednesday an arwe should have been glad to insert the very satisfactory defence of the Superintendent, had its length | tion, viz : not exceeded the space which we could at present space. Those who are officially engaged in devising a plan for the publication of the Census will doubtless read both of those papers and decide justly.

The returns of population and all the other statistics of the State of Maryland have been printed,

in the condensed forms, and submitted to Congress by the Superintendent, as the plan deemed by him best for the whole work. In hastily separating, classifying, condensing, and summing up such masses of figures and details, it would be remarkable indeed if in all the complicated tables some trivial errors should not have escaped; but it does not necessarily follow that the plan itself is faulty. Without, however, questioning that some minor errors may have been detected in the Maryland tables, we cannot but think, from reading the Superintendent's explanation, that the assailant of the work has been rather Resolved. unfortunate in his selection of the faults he has pointed out.

Perfection cannot be expected in such a work; but we are entirely satisfied, from what we have seen and heard, that the returns of the seventh census will exhibit a much greater approximation to perfection, as well as vastly more comprehension and value in its scope and objects, than has been before achieved in that particular line in our country.

Commenting upon the statistical table, published in our columns a few days ago, showing the export of specie from New York to Europe to have been for the last year nearly forty-four millions of dollars, the Norfolk Herald says:

"It is one of the practical results of the one-sided free trade game at which the United States have been playing since 1846, and is worth a volume of theory. The amount of specie shipped from the port of New York alone, the last year, amounts to nearly as much as one-half the cir-culating medium of the United States! Fortunate for us that the mines of California have come to our relief so seasonably to supply this enormous drain of the preciou metals; otherwise it would have swept all the specie out cotton and tobacco, and forced our breadstuffs into a ruinous competition with those of Europe, to raise the whereof the existing tariff; for there are no bounds to luxury and extravagance short of imperious, and inexorable necessity. And nations, no more than individuals, will profit by the teachings of experience."

The intelligence just received from CHINA, by way of England, represents that the emigration of Chinese to California is greatly on the increase. During the past month six vessels have sailed; ten are preparing to leave, and more are required.

Many who had previously emigrated have returned with substantial proofs of their success, and the Chinese are not slow in following the example of The diplomotic agents of the foreign houses had gone out to arrange matters amicably, if possible.

Gen. Poceco commanded the Buenos Ayrean army.

The American, British, and French squadrons their countrymen when money is the inducement.

The last news from the Cape of Good Hope, re eived via England, leads to the belief that the Kaffir War has been brought to a close. It appears that the Kaffirs have been driven into a position which leaves them without means of subsistence or retreat, and that they have sued for terms. The reply was "an unconditional surrender," no other promise being given them than that their lives should be spared. A week was allowed for their "On the 25th October, four vessels that left Canton received, but an impression seems to have prevailed that there can be no doubt as to its result.

We very much regret to learn, by a letter received from him by a friend, that the Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, now at his residence at Chestertown, Maryland, is still confined at home by sickness. He is much missed from his place in the Senate.

THE GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA -- Advices have been eccived from Sydney a month later in date, from which it appears that the yield of gold continued to exceed what had been expected. During the preceding fortnight, the amounts received at Sidney and Melbourne showed a production at the rate of \$25,000,000 per annum, but this was probably beyond the ordinary supply. Several cargoes of Coolies and Chinamen have been sent for to be employed as shepherds, and one ship load had just arrived.

INUNDATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPL.—The reports in reerence to the inundations of the Mississippi have been published. The principal report, prepared by CHARLES ELLET. Jr., traces the increased frequency of the inunda tions to the "cut-offs," and favors two plans of remedying the difficulty : first, making additional outlets to the river during periods of high water; and second, a system of judiciously arranged dikes or levees, or probably a judicious combination of both. In order to protect the river coast below the Red river, levees averaging eight feet high and four hundred and fifty miles long are recommended, involving an expenditure of not more than \$2,500,000. Another accessory means of controlling the floods is mentioned as feasible, viz. reservoirs in the mountain gorges, near the heads of the principal streams. This, it will be recollected, is a favorite plan of Mr. Ellet to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, by discharging the waters of these reservoirs at seasons of low water Lieut, ABERT, Chief of the Topographical Bureau, cor curs with Mr. Ellet, in all except the system of reservoirs. which he thinks would not have any preventive effects on the inundations of the rivers.

SAUT STE. MARIE CANAL.

While we are talking about a ship canal to give uni errupted navigation between Lake Superior and the great Lower Lake chain, it would not be surprising if our Ca nadian neighbors should follow up the example they set in removing the obstruction at Niagara Falls, and construct a canal around the Saut. An address was passed by the Canadian House of Assembly at its last session praying the Governor to take into favorable consideration the construction of a ship canal at Saut Ste. Marie, and the Quebec Gazette announces that a thorough survey, with estimates of the cost, will be immediately undertaken by the Commissioners of Public Works.

In 1846 the work was surveyed by the Hon. H. H. Killaly. The cost of the canal necessary, less than one mile in length, with locks 250 by 55 feet, with 9 feet of depth water on the sill, he estimated would not exceed £65,000 The British plan contemplates improving the imperfect channel of the St. Mary's river some seventeen miles below the Saut, so as to increase the depth for steam or sail vessels drawing nine feet of water, which will require a onsiderable outlay beyond what will be needed for the construction of the canal. - Cleveland Herald.

The St. Louis Times remarks that the tide of enthu The St. Louis Times remarks that the tide of enthusiasm set strong in Kossuth's favor at the North, and probably excited hopes that he thought would certainly be realized; but his progress to the West and South has already opened his eyes, and, the further he advances, he will find Southern hearts alive to every instinct and feeling of patriotism, but with cooler heads than they have been given credit for, who will doubtless pay him every attention, but will never commit themselves to his dangerous doctrines, or compromise the time-honored principles of their fathers. This we believe to be sober truth.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA

We mentioned vesterday that both the WHIOS ticle from the Superintendent of the Census, in re- and DEMOCRATS of CALIFORNIA had held State ply to some strictures of Mr. A. Russell, of New Conventions and appointed Delegates to the Nationallowing certain inaccuracies in the published al Conventions of the respective parties, leaving them tables of the Seventh Census. As Mr. R.'s attack without instructions as to whom they shall support has been very extensively circulated, in pamphlet form as candidates for the Presidency. The Democratic as well as in the newspapers, and as the character Convention did not adopt any platform. The folof the Census is a matter of great national interest, lowing are the resolutions on the subject of the Compromise which were adopted by the Whig Conven-

Resolved, That the series of measures passed during the last Congress, and known as the Compromise measures constitute an adjustment of conflicting sectional interest and opinions which should not, under any circumstances be disturbed; and that it is the duty of every State and every section to adhere honestly and constantly to the settlement of these various vexed questions.

Resolved, That it is especially the interest and the

of the people of the State of California to stand by these measures, and to deprecate any action which will tend to revive here, or in Congress, an agitation now so happily allayed.

ples of the Whig party of California in regard to these questions, and as such we expect them to be acknowledged and vindicated by our Representatives in the National

Resolved, That the Delegates from California in National Convention be instructed to cast their vote for so candidate for President or Vice President of the United States who is not a friend of the compromise measures of the last Congress, and an ardent supporter of the preser-vation of the Union.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN FIVE DAYS.

The authorities of Newfoundland have granted to Mr. H. B. Tibbatts and associates, of New York the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island for the period of thirty years. The grant is designed to facilitate Mr. Tib-batts in his scheme for the establishment of steam batts in his scheme for the establishment of steam and telegraphic communication between New York and Liverpool or London in five days. The telegraph is to extend from New York to St. Johns, from whence a line of steamers is to run to Galway, where another line of telegraph is to commence, extending to London. This latter line will, it is said, be completed during the current year. The distance from St. Johns to Galway is 1,647 miles, or about five days' sail.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The News from Buenos Ayres, received via En and, confirms our advices as to the defeat of Ger the country, beggared the Banks, lowered the price of our Rosas. It is stated that on the morning of the 3c of February, at 6 o'clock, a severe action commenced and continued until 10 o'clock at night, ending in withal to pay the balance of trade against us. Nor are the total defeat and overthrow of the Buenos Ayrear we to flatter ourselves that it will not come to this, in army. The battle took place near Santos Logares. the total defeat and overthrow of the Buenos Ayrean spite of all the gold of California, without a modification It is said that four thousand men were slain in the

On the night of the 4th, Gen. URQUIZA slept a Quinto, and Gen. Rosas at Palermo. The latter finally escaped in disguise, with some of his suite, on board her Majesty's ship Locust. His daughter, dressed as a sailor boy, was with him.

Gen. MANCELLA was commanding in the city, an had offered to deliver it up peaceably to the con queror. The diplomotic agents of the foreign house

had landed companies of marines to protect the foreign residents.

CHINA.

We have dates from China to the 10th of Decem ber. The rebellion still continues. The accounts are not very full or satisfactory, owing to the diffi-

several of the crew, and wounded the commander. After taking possession of the specie, viz. 20,000,000 strings of copper cash, and 100,000 taels Syoe silver, the vessels were set on fire and burnt to the water's edge. The Governor has determined that the sum lost shall be made up by the people of the district where the plunder was

"One of our Chinese correspondents tells of a successful attack made by a body of 5,000 rebels on the chief city of the Wing-on department, in the province of Kwanges. Two or three hundred of the insurgents, Kwanges. Two or three hundred of the insurgents, dressed respectably and professing to be traders, had entered the city at various times, and were ready to co-operate with the main body when they made the assault, which occurred on the 22d ultimo. The Imperial troops, stationed in great numbers in this city, suffered severe loss. The following casualties are reported: Killed, the governor, one general of division, two colonels, one major, eight captains, a graduate, and nearly three thousand soldiers. The whole contents of the Government transfer. fell into the hands of the rebels, who allowed the prison-ers in the jails a general delivery. The whole of the rich families in the neighborhood were also laid under a smart contribution

EXECUTION OF INDIANS .- The San Francisco Hereld of the 2d March says that Orion Valley was recently the scene of the execution of five Indians, who were found guilty of the murder of one American and the wounding of another, whose names are not given. ...
"The friends of the unfortunate travellers went down

"The friends of the unfortunate travellers went down immediately on hearing of the occurrence to investigate it. A party of nearly a hundred men soon collected, and having arrested several, after an impartial trial by a jury of twelve men, convicted five of them. They were immediately sentenced to be hung, and a short time before the hour of execution three of them confessed their guilt. In their confession they exculpated the other two, but implicated several others, who have not yet been found. Diligent search is still being made for them."

Two Sydney men, supposed to have been connected with an organized band of villains, committed a daring robbery at Murphy's diggings, in Calaveras county, on the 20th of February. They were arrested by the people, and promptly

ung on the spot. THIRTY INDIANS KILLED .- On Friday last, a party Cotton Wood Indians went to McKinney's ranch, a few miles above Reading's, and stole a few blankets, besides miles above Reading s, and stole a few blankets, besides committing other petty thefts. On Saturday, a son of Mr. McKinney's went in pursuit, but never returned. His body was found with the head decapitated. A party of men was instantly organized at Cotton Wood and Clarendon ranch, who, en Saturday, gave chase to the Indians, surrounded them and killed thirty without losing any of their own number. The prisoners taken, the company were ordered to again go out and kill every Indian belonging to the Rancheria where McKinney lost his life. On Sunday they returned with the scalps of two Indians. They were again sent out, but had not returned when Mr. Taylor left Shasta.—San Francisco paper.

The Hudson river was closed by ice the past season 102 days; the longest suspension of navigation on record is 136 days; the shortest 42. The average time of such suspension during the past sixty-seven years is 90 days.

CROPS IN GRORGIA.—The Savannah News notices a report which lately obtained currency through some of the ewspapers that there is a great scarcity of food in some parts of Georgia, and says:

"It is news to us in Georgia. The crop in some of the grain-raising counties has been a little short, but famine is unknown in the Empire State of the South. We can assure our Northern friends that they need feel no apprehensions on our account. Those who visit us will find 'hog and hommony' in abundance."

THE CAPTURER OF LOPEZ.—The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Cuba from Spain, laden with honors. The Queen gave him \$6,000, and made him a captain in the rural militia, with a salary of \$110 a month; ten negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the Government. He can neither read nor write, and is a parfect specimen of a vulgar, rough, uneducated guairo, or country bumpkin.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Two steamers arrived at New York in the course of Tuesday night, from Chagres and San Juan, bringing together a million and a half of dollars in gold, and more than five hundred passengers. The dates from San Francisco are to the

March. The news is not of much interest. The Whig State Convention met on the 29th, and the Democratic on the 23d ultimo. They each elected delegates to the National Convention, but left them free on the Presidential question.

The efforts to call a Convention to revise the Stat Constitution were being prosecuted with energy, and a bill for that purpose had been introduced into the House of Representatives.

several defalcations have recently come to light. The Treusurer of Calaveras county had absconded, taking with him some \$30,000, and the Treusurer of Sacramento and Tuolamne had also absconded with a large amount.

The town of Downieville was destroyed by first on the night of the 21st ultimo. The loss is over \$50,000.

The yield of gold from the mines has somewhat diminished, owing to the scarcity of water, very little rain having fallen since the sailing of the last stea mer.

Crime is on the increase in all the more populous towns and cities, particularly burglaries and robberies.

The weather had been remarkably fine, and the spring crops looked promising.

The weather had been committed or state of Judian atrocities had been committed or state of Judian atrocities had been committed or state or state

pany to turn the South Fork of American river.

A series of Indian atrocities had been committed on Feather river, and some hundred miners had a xecuted summary vengeance and justice upon as many of the criminals as could be discovered.

The steamer Ohio arrived at San Francisco on the 23d ultimo with the unfortunate passengers from the stauner McKim, previously reported at San Diego. Some of the McKim's passengers had subsisted on one biscuit a day for a considerable time before arriving at San Diego, and had afterwards suffered extraordinary privations. had afterwards suffered extraordinary privations.

The steamship North America was wrecked on the nig.ht

of the 28th of February, about seventy miles south of Acapulco. She had an immense number of passengers out board, all of whom were saved, but the vessel is a total A number of Indians had been arrested at Onion Val

ley for murdering travellers, and several of them were executed.

Two Sidney men, supposed to be connected with a darting set of villains, who had committed numerous robberles at the Calaveras diggings, were arrested by the people, and executed on the spot.

The Whig State Convention was in session three days. Its proceeding were somewhat stormy. The delegates elected are W. F. STRWART, J. O. GOODWIN, J. H. CLAY MUDD, and R. W. HRATH.

The Democratic State Convention was in session four days. Considerable feeling and excitement prevailed at first, owing to there being two sets of delegates from San Francisco. The Convention elected as delegates Judge LYONS, JOSHUA HOLDEN, W. H. RICHARDSON, and J. M. COVARNIBIAS. An attempt was made to instruct the dele-COVARNIBIAS. An attempt was made to instruct the del gates on the Presidential question, but failed.

Rain commenced falling throughout the country about the time the steamer sailed, causing great rejoicing among

the miners.

The steamer Northerner, from San Francisco for Panama, had two hundred and fifty passengers, and one million five hundred thousand dollars in gold.

The Anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated with much splendor at San Francisco.

In Southern California the Indian disturbances had

ceased, and the Indians were again coming in to their set-Among the passengers by the Crescent City are J. H. CLAY MUDD and GEORGE DAVIS, Delegates from California to the Whig National Convention.

to the Whig National Convention.

The Crescent City's passengers made the first trip over the Panama Railroad to Navy Bay.

All the passengers upen the Isthmus had been taken off by the steamers Northerner and Oregon.

Our advices from UTAH are to the 15th of No vember. A severe hail storm had visited San Isabel, and the hail had fallen to the depth of one foot. ary. All was quiet, and business and commercial affairs dull.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Our Panama papers are to the 18th ultimo. The steamship North America, Capt. Blethen, of the Nicaragua line, on the night of the 28th of February ran on a sunken reef about seventy miles south of Acapulco. The night was fortunately calm and clear, which enabled all the passengers and crew to get ashorin safety. The vessel was bound from San Juan to San Francisco, and had on board about eight hundred passengers. These unfortunate people, with the crew, had made their way to Acapulco by land.

The Richmond Times calls the attention of the Whigs of the State of VIRGINIA to the Whig Convention to be held in Richmond next month. We trust, with the Times, that the Convention will be well attended, and that the Whigs of the State will feel it to be a duty, as well as a matter of pride, to make a vigorous effort to sustain their cause in Virginia. They should be both faithful and fearless. Their adversaries have had a hard task, for several years, to keep up a majority. The Whigs must never yield or retreat.—Alexandria Gazette.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—Late Honolulu papers (the dates being to the 7th February) chronicle the following incident:

On Wednesday evening last, at 6 o'clock, the sea at Waialua, on this island, was observed to be rapidly rising, and wave after wave rolled in, each higher than the preceding, until the usual boundary of the highest tide was passed, and the ordinarily dry land was submerged.

We have no authentic account from any resident at that place, but, from what we learn verbally from a native, the tide must have risen some twenty or twenty-five feet above its usual bounds. Five houses were swept away, and fences and other property destroyed to a considerable amount. A small vessel at anchor was completely submerged, her scope of chain not allowing her to rise sufficiently to float clear. For about ten hours the high water continued, and then began to recede.

The "Polynesian" ascribes this occurrence to some submarine volcanic action, similar effects having been

submarine volcanic action, similar effects having beer produced by similar causes before in the neighborhood of

The "Polynesian" of February 7th says: "The valuable services of the marine officers of the U. S. sloop-ofwar Vandalia continue to be daily devoted to drilling the native troops in the fort at Honolulu. Their greatlyimproved discipline is a subject of frequent observation.

THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN HARVEY .- The death of the Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir John Harvey, as we have before stated, took place at Halifax on the 22d ultimo. We learn from the Halifax papers that he had been failing for some time previous, but his sudden death was not expected. His military career commenced in 1794, when he was gazetted. He was created Lieut. General November 9, 1846. He served in the severe winter campaign of 1794-'5 in Holland, under the Duke of York, and afterwards on the coast of France, at the Cape of Good Hope. and in Egypt. During the late war he was Deputy Adjutant General in Canada, and was in several battles, including that at Lundy's Lane. At the battle of Fort Erie he was severely wounded. The following anecdote is re lated of him : " At the battle of Stony Creek the Americans were de

"At the battle of Stony Creek the Americans were defeated: but Sir John narrowly escaped being shot. An American rifleman was just presenting deadly aim at his commanding figure, when a sword struck aside the firelock with this expression: 'Don't shoot that British officer; he is preventing the shedding of blood.' Sir John was riding among the combatants, attempting to stop the carnage. The officer who struck aside the rifle was Gen. carnage. The officer who struck aside the rifle was Gen. Scott, and the occurrence led to the great friendship which afterwards existed between the two veterans."

BAGGAGE CAR BURNT .- The baggage car attached to the westward passenger train, which left Philadelphia on the night of the 25th ultimo, took fire on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Fostoria, and was almost entirely consumed. The car was so completely filled with baggage and mails that the baggage-master had but a foot of space in which to stand, near the side door, and out of reach of the bell rope. The first intimation of fire was a smell of brimstone, and a smoke amongst the trunks, near the middle rope. The first intimation of are was a smell of brings stone, and a smoke amongst the trunks, near the middle of the car. Flames soon broke out; the train was stopped by the conductor, and all the mails and about sixty of the trunks were saved. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by friction matches, carried carelessly in senger.

WHITE PARTRIDGE.—A gentleman in Hopewell township, York county, Pennsylvania, trapped a few months ago a partridge that was perfectly white, with all the other marks peculiar to the race.

REPORTED GOLD DISCOVERT IN GRANADA

We noticed some months since the departure of an expedition from Panama to make explorations on the coast of Choco, in search of the gold mines said to exist in that vicinity. This project was subsequently abandoned, owing to the illness of the director of the party, but appears to have been resumed, and the Panama Star of the 11th ultimo announces the arrival there of a large amount of gold, the first fruits of the enterprise. It says:

"Great was our surprise on entering the office to see about fifteen hundred ounces of the pure article, superior to and clearer than any we ever saw in California. It is of that fine scaly description so much admired for its beauty, and so prized for its purity. We inquired whether it was not California gold, but had our doubts at once removed by an invoice thereof being presented to us from one of the first houses in our city, representing it to be of Choco gold. Now, therefore, the matter is settled, and there is no more doubt about the Choco mines and the practicability of working them.

"The province of Choco is situated in the southern part of this Republic, the boundary line of which commences about one hundred and fifty miles from this place. The town of Buenaventura is one of the principal on the Choco coast. There are several ports accessible for small vessels, and not more than two or three days' sail from Panama, under ordinary circumstances; and all kinds of provisions are to be procured in most bountiful abundance along the coast. We speak from experience."

The "Star" recommends the procurement of small vessels, with a party of five or six experienced mineralogists on board, to go down the coast, touching at such points as might be deemed advisable, until the arrival at the proper port of disembarkation; there the vessel could remain whilst the party visited the interior. The expenses of running the vessel are estimated at seventyfive dollars a month, and the time necessary for the exploration at two months.

SARGENT'S STANDARD SPEAKER.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE. The well-known school-book publishers of Philadelphia, Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., have just published a large duodecimo of five hundred and fiftyeight pages - "The STANDARD SPEAKER, containing eight pages—"The STANDARD SPEAKER, containing Exercises, in Prose and Poetry, for Declamation in Schools, Academies, Lyceums, and Colleges, newly translated or compiled from celebrated Orators, Authors, and Popular Debeters, Ancient and Modern: a Treatise on Oratory and Elecution; and Notes Explanatory and Biographical; by Epres Sangent." This book bears abundant evidences of editorial research and labor. The original translations would form a volume of

respectable size, and they are strikingly adapted to the purpose of elecutionary practice. Some passages of fer-vid elequence from Mirabeau, Robespierre, and Victor Hugo are given. Ancient eloquence is also well represented, in new and spirited translations. The department of British parliamentary oratory shows extracts from Pym, Chatham, Barré, Wilkes, Thurlow, Grattan, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Curran, Canning, Brougham, O'Connell, Sheil, Macaulay, Croker, Talfourd, Palmerston, Cobden, and many others, and in nine instances out of ten the exercises are compiled originally for this volume. The American department is quite rich; and, while the old masterpieces of Patrick Henry, Ames, Randolph, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Hayne, and others are retained, a large number of fresh and striking pieces are introduced from the eloquence of Congress and the American lecture-room.

In its dramatic and poetical novelties the work is of course amply supplied. Mr. SARGENT's editorial experience has enabled him to add much that other compilers have entirely overlooked. In the adaptation of the exercises great discrimination has been shown. They are of the right length, pithy, and calculated to engage the attention of the young. A new and valuable feature of the work is the introduction of notes, biographical and explanatory. In the instances of authors not contemporary, the dates of their birth and death are given. An introductory treatise, comprising much practical information on the subject of elocution, gives completeness to the volume. Such is The Standard Speaker; and, while it will be found to justify its title in the retention of all the standard specimens of rhetoric suitable for its purposes, it presents, in its large proportion of new exercises of a high character, fresh and enduring claims to popularity.

We learn that the above-named excellent work is on sale at Morrison's Bookstore in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC NEW

Proposed Pennsylvania Loan HARRISBURG, APRIL 2.—In the House of Delegates an amendment has been offered to the appropriation bill authorizing the loan of five millions of dollars to redeem the loans falling due in the years 1850, 1852, 1853, and 1854. The rate of interest is not to exceed five per cent. Bonds to be given for two hundred thousand dollars with coupons attached. The interest to be paid in gold and silver in

Destructive Conflagration in Boston.
Boston, March 31.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Tremont Temple, formerly the theatre, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than two hours afterwards was a mass of ruins. The walls all fell in. The loss is stated at \$200,000. The building was insured for \$42,000 in Eastern offices, and was occupied by thirty tenants of various professions, who lost all their property. A. J. Johnson, music dealer, lost in pianos alone \$8,000. Thos. Thompson's valuable collection of pictures, worth \$45,000, was destroyed. King, the artist, loses his beautiful bust of Webster, and other valuable paintings and works of art belonging to different tenants were destroyed. The build-ing adjoining on the south side was completely smashed by the falling walls.

The Sectional Dry Dock.
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2.—The Sectional Dock at the Navy Yard was tested to-day in the presence of a naval commission, by taking up the steamship City of Pitts-

The Democracy of New York City.

New York, April 2.—Both the old and young men's Democratic Conventions have endorsed and approved of Lewis Cass as their candidate for the Presidency.

Fire at Chillicothe, Ohio. CHILLICOTHE, APRIL 1 .- A fire broke out here yesterday business squares, including several large warehouses and the two principal hotels. One-third of the town is in ruins. Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 2-4 P. M .- Very little news of mo-Baltimore, April 2—4 P. M.—Very little news of moment. Business is very brisk. Dry goods dealers especially have been unusually busy during the past week. Flour is quiet; sales of 1,100 bbls. Howard street at \$4.06\(\frac{1}{4}\); City Mills \$4. Red wheat \$8 a 92 cents; white wheat 94 a 98, and very prime 100 a 102. White corn 54 a 55; yellow 55 a 56; rye 73; oats 32 a 35; cloverseed \$4.75 a \$5. Provisions very firm.

Sales of 3,000 bags Rio coffee at 9\(\frac{1}{4}\) a 9\(\frac{3}{4}\); stock now on hand 3,000 bags; whiskey 20 a 21\(\frac{1}{4}\).

The tebacco market is quiet since the recent large sales on French account. Some vales of Maryland and Ohio at

previous prices. The week's inspections hhds. Maryland. Wool is quiet; sales at 18 a 20 for common unwashed and 30 a 31 for washed.

SINGER'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES,
patented August 12, 1851.—The great invention of
the day is Singer's Patent Straight Novelle SINGER'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES,
Datented August 12, 1851.—The great invention of
the day is Singer's Patent Straight Needle Perpendicular Action Sewing Machine. No other machines can rightfully use
the straight needle with a direct motion. The first premiums
at the last New York State Fair, and last fair of the American
Institute, were awarded to this invention. Great improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor,
which place these machines far ahead of all competition. For
these improvements letters patent have been applied, and will
soon be issued. All kinds of sewing, particularly leather,
done by this machine in the best manner. It cannot ravel,
and is regular and beautiful. The saving in labor is immense.
Seven hundred and fifty of these machines are in profitable
nase. Principal offices, 258 Broadway, New York: 57 South
Fourth street, Philadelphia; and 19 Harvard place, Boston,
where full proof of the utility of the machines will at all
times be given. Specimens of the sewing sent by mail to any
part of this country. State and country rights for the exclusive use of these machines for sale on most favorable terms.
Apply personally, or by letter, to I. M. SINGER & CO., 258
Broadway, New York.

N. B. Silk Twist, black and colored, manufactured expressly for these machines, for sale at the New York office; black
\$7, colored \$7.09 per pound.

New York, March 25, 1852.

TEAMER HUMBOLDT.—We perceive this Steam-

TEAMER HUMBOLDT.—We perceive this Steam of the perceive the t